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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

DIVISION OF FOOD & DRUGS

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NARCOTIC AND HARMFUL DRUG INFORMATION

Government Documents Collection
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FACTS ABOUT NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTION

Narcotic addiction, according to the World Health Organization definition, is a state of periodic or chronic intoxication, detrimental to the individual and society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic). Its characteristics include:

1. An overpowering desire or need (compulsion) to continue taking the drug and to obtain it by any means.
2. A tendency to increase the dose.
3. A psychic (psychological and sometimes physical) dependence on the effects of the drug.

The narcotics user becomes addicted - "hooked", he says - after he has taken drugs several times a day for about two weeks.

The person who regularly takes a drug such as heroin or morphine finds he must increase the dose to get the feeling of well-being that was once a main reason for taking drugs. He has developed tolerance. Long before this point is reached, however, he has become dependent on the drug.

Dependence is both psychological and physical. The addict uses drugs to shut out his problems and quiet his anxieties.

Addiction is not only psychological; it is also a matter of being so physically dependent that without the drug the user becomes sick.

It takes three things to make an addict, some experts believe a psychologically maladjusted individual, an available drug, and a mechanism for bringing them together.

Ordinarily, the addict has been introduced to drugs by his associates.

The typical narcotic addict preders to take heroin, morphine, or a similar drug intravenously.

A few seconds after injection of a narcotic into a person's vein, his face flushes, his pupils constrict, and he feels a tingling sensation, particularly in his abdomen. The tingling is followed by a feeling that everything is fine; as the addict expresses it, he is "fixed".

After early sensations caused by the drug, the user may go "on the nod", drifting into sleep and waking, and drifting into sleep

again, engaging in daydreams. Effects of the drug wear off in three or four hours.

When the drug supplies are cut off, withdrawal symptoms may develop. Characteristically they may include nervousness, anxiety, sleeplessness, yawning, running eyes and nose, sweating; enlargement of the pupils, "gooseflesh," muscle twitching; severe aches in back and leg muscles, hot and cold flashes; vomiting, diarrhea, increase in breathing rate, blood pressure and temperature, and a feeling of desperation and an obsessional desire to secure a "fix". However, the intensity of withdrawal symptoms varies with the degree of physical dependence and the amount of drug customarily used. Typically the symptoms begin about 8 to 12 hours after the last dose. They increase in intensity and reach a peak in 36 to 72 hours. At this point the symptoms of withdrawal gradually diminish over the next 5 to 10 days, but insomnia, nervousness and muscle aches and pains may last for several weeks.

Addicts live under the perpetual threat of an overdose, This can happen in several ways. An addict may miscalculate the strength of his dose or the drug may be stronger than it was represented to be at the time the addict bought it. Death from narcotic overdosage is caused by respiratory depression.

Although the possibility of death from an overdose of narcotics is an ever-constant danger to the addict the harmful effects to the addict are usually indirect. Because addicts do not feel hungry, they often suffer from malnutrition, Because they are pre-occupied with drug- taking addicts usually neglect themselves. They are more apt to contract infections because their nutritional status is poor and because they may inject contaminated drugs intravenously and are likely to be using poor or unsterile injection techniques. This may result in serious or fatal septicemia (blood-poisoning), hepatitis, and absesses of the liver, brain and lungs.

CLASSIFICATIONS

O.T.C. - OVER THE COUNTER DRUGS

These are drugs which may be purchased in any store without a prescription.
EXAMPLES: Bufferin, Anacin, Aspirin, Vicks Formula 44, Contac, Dristan, Bromo-Seltzer, etc.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS (Harmful Drugs)

These are drugs which bear the label: "CAUTION FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS DISPENSING WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTION". Possession of these drugs is not illegal. These drugs are referred to in Chapter 94, Section 187 A.
EXAMPLES: Librium, Equanil, Orinase, Achromycin, Nitroglycerin, Penicillin, etc.

HARMFUL DRUGS

Any Compound or derivative of Barbituric acid, Amphetamines, Ergot or any Hypnotic or Somnifacient drug. Possession of these drugs without a prescription is illegal. These drugs are referred to in Chapter 94, Section 187 A & B.
EXAMPLES: Seconal, Dexamyl, Dexedrine, Noctec, Doriden, Noludar, Ergotrate Maleate, Nembutal, Chloral Hydrate, etc.

EXEMPT NARCOTICS

These are preparations which usually contain less than one grain of a narcotic per fluid ounce of preparation. This is referred to in Chapter 94, Seciton 199 C.
EXAMPLES: Cheracol, Robitussin A.C., Paregoric, Elixir Terpin Hydrate & Codeine, etc.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

These drugs are reffered to in Chapter 94, Section 197. Narcotic drugs may be divided into two groups:

LEGAL: Codeine, Morphine, Dolophine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Cocaine, etc.

These drugs may only be obtained by a written prescription from a physician.

ILLEGAL: Heroin, Cannabis, LSD, DMT, etc.

These drugs are not for sale or manufacture in the United States for general public. (In some cases, certain drugs may be used in research under strict supervision.)

HEROIN

It is an opium derivative which produces a high. Heroin is a white crystalline powder, usually sold in glassine bags (stamp collectors size), known as decks, and clear gelatin capsules. The capsules or decks are sometimes placed inside toy balloons, so as to enable the user to swallow the evidence if arrested. The powder is dissolved with water in a bent teaspoon or metal bottle cap and then heated to boiling. It is then taken up through a cotton pledget into a needle and syringe or eye dropper. It is then injected into a vein in an arm or leg. It also can be taken orally, but not too often. Heroin has a bitter taste, and is not advisable to try a test for Heroin by the taste. Pure Heroin is 86% Heroin. The average deck being sold in the street is from 2.5% to 4% Heroin. Heroin is usually cut (diluted) with milk sugar, quinine powder or baking powder. One ounce of pure Heroin costs about $800. When the Heroin is cut to street use the one ounce of pure Heroin will bring approximately $60,000 to $100,000. The average deck costs $10. Mexican Heroin is often brown, gray-tan, or pink in color.

When Heroin is suspected one will often find needles, syringes, eye droppers, cookers (bottle caps or teaspoons), cott n pledgets, strands of rubber or bands for the arm.

SLANG NAMES: The Big H, H, Shmack, Harry, Hard Stuff, Joy Powder, White Stuff, Joint, Horse, Dugee.

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF HEROIN ABUSERS

Sun glasses are worn at inappropriate times and places (to hide dilated or constricted pupils of the eyes). Long sleeve shirts or sweaters are worn constantly, even on hot days (to hide needle marks in the arm).

NOTE: Addicts have been known to hide decks in their mouth, (under the tongue, along the side of the mouth). Also, women have been known to hide decks internally, in their clothes (undergarments), pocketbooks, etc. They have been known to conceal the decks in water proof containers such as balloons, condoms, etc. Upon apprehension they will swallow these small packets hoping to recover it from their fecal material at a future time.

COCAINE

Cocaine is the active alkaloid obtained from coca leaves. It is a stimulant drug and produces no physical dependence. (not addictive). It is a white crystalline powder, odorless and has a bitter taste. It comes in small tin foil packets, glassine bags (½" x 1½"), clear gelatin capsules, or small plastic bags (1" x 2"). It is injected directly into a vein or taken orally but most often it is sniffed up the nose where it is absorbed through the nasal mucous membranes. An advanced user can inject cocaine intravenously at intervals as short as ten minutes and can reach levels of consumption as high as ten times a day.

SYMPTOMS: dilates the eye pupils and increases the heart beat and blood pressure, also, nausea, loss of appetite, digestive disorders, emaciation, sleeplessness, and occasional convulsion. It produces intense excitation, a great sense of muscular strength, anxiety, fear, and hallucenations.

An excessive cocaine addict is incapable of planning a deliberate crime, but may commit crimes of violence out of imaginary fear of imminent dangers.

The speedball is extremely popular among users today. The mixture consists of heroin and cocaine.

SLANG NAMES: Corine, Coke, Speed Ball, C, Dust, Snowflake, Gold Dust, Girl.

COST: Legally (one) 1 oz. of cocaine cost $40.00.
Illegally (one) 1 oz. of cocaine cost $1200.00.

CANNABIS (MARIHUANA)

CANNABIS is all parts of the plant Cannabis Sativa L., whether growing or not, seeds, resin extracted from such plants, etc. (referred to in Chapter 94, Section 197 of the General Laws). The green herbs can be found in manila pay envelopes, plastic bags (4" x 6"), tobacco pouches, regular cigarettes (the tobacco is removed from the end of the cigarettes and is replaced with Cannabis and the ends are pinched closed), cigarette sticks (¼" x 3") and usually made with Zig Zag paper, either white, green or brown), regular smoking pipes (either plain or the bowl of the pipe is covered with tin foil and can have holes punctured in the foil), long and thin brass smoking pipes, Hookahs (bottles, either glass or metal, partially filled with water and having a smoking bowl of some type at the top of the bottle with rubber or plastic tubing coming out of the bottle to use for smoking), blocks about the size of bricks (usually wrapped in brown or blue paper and containing twigs, seeds, and leaves). Cannabis has been known to be cut (diluted) with tobacco, catnip, dried leaves and oregano.

The potency of the drug ranges from the limited effects of poorly harvested marihuana to the severe effects of "Hashish" or Charas". Its strength differs from place to place, depending on where it is grown, how it is grown, how it is prepared for use and how it is stored. For example, the marihuana grown in the United States is much weaker and far less popular than that grown in Mexico.

USES OF MARIHUANA: Although known to man for nearly 5,000 years, marihuana is one of the least understood of all natural drugs. Its fibers have been used to manufacture twine, rope, bags, clothing and paper. The sterilized seeds are occasionally used in various feed mixtures, particularly for bird seed.

In the past, marihuana has also been used in the treatment of a variety of clinical disorders. Very early in China's history, it was used to relieve pain during surgery. In the past marihuana was used in the United States, as an analgesic and a poultice for corns. However, marihuana no longer has any acceptable medical use in the United States.

EFFECTS OF MARIHUANA: When smoking marihuana quickly enters the bloodstream and acts on the brain and nervous system. It affects the user's mood and thinking. The drug's effects on the emotions and senses vary widely, depending on the amount and strength of the marihuana used.

Usually, the drug's effect is felt quickly, in about 15 minutes after inhaling the smoke of the cigarette. Its effects can last from 2 to 4 hours. The immediate physical effects of marihuana intoxication include some loss in coordination of the limbs. There is an increase in pulse rate; an abnormal lowering the body temperature; an insatiable hunger; and inflamation of the mucous membranes and bronchial tubes. Other effects include

fantasy, exhilaration of mood; the feeling of being above reality; loss of spatial sense; a loss of timing and an often uncontrollable hilarity over something which is not particularly amusing to a normal person.

When larger doses are used, extremely vivid hallucinations often occur. There may be panic and an inordinate fear of death, illusions and periods of paranoia. A sufficiently large dose may result in a toxic psychosis.

A person under the influence of marihuana finds it harder to make decisions that require clear thinking. He finds himself more easily open to other people's suggestions. Tasks which require good reflexes and thinking are effected, and this makes it dangerous to drive while under the influence of the drug.

When Cannabis is suspected, a sweet, pungent odor will be detected upon entering a room or car, at this time take all items that might contain Cannabis including the contents of the ashtrays (put the contents into envelopes).

Cannabis is usually sold in nickel ($5.00) or dime ($10.00) plastic bags or manila envelopes.

HASHISH is the unadulterated resin from the flowering tops of the cultivated female C sativa plant. Hashish is the most manicured (refined) of the Cannabis species: it has a brown powder form but is usually pressed into blocks or small pieces. Hashish comes wrapped in tin foil packs about 1½" x ¼". It has also been known to be mixed with instant coffee.

SLANG NAMES: Stick, Mary Warner, Reefer, Joint, Grass, Mary Jane, Gage, Hay, Hemp, Texas Tea, Locoweed, Acapulco Gold, Pot.

STREET COST OF CANNABIS

ONE pound costs $100.00 to $150.00-$175.00, and 2500 to 3000 cigarettes (sticks) can be made from this.
ONE ounce (oz.) costs from $15.00 to $30.00.
ONE ten dollar ($10.00) bag can net 20 cigarettes
ONE five dollar ($5.00) bag can net approximately 8-9 cigarettes
ONE cigarette (stick) costs one dollar ($1.00)

HALLUCENOGENIC DRUGS

The following are classified as Narcotic Drugs in Chapter 94, Section 197.

LSD- d-lysergic acid diethylamide
DMT- dimethyltryptamine
MESCALINE
PEYOTE
PSILOCYBIN
PSILOCIN

Hallucenogenic drugs act on the central nervous system and on the psychic and mental functions. Principal symptoms are distortion of sense perceptiob and vision, hallucenations (dream-like thoughts and images). Emotional reactions are present and are influenced by the dosage of the drug.

SYMPTOMS OF ABUSE OF HALLUCINOGENS: Usually hallucinogens distort or intensify the user's sense perception and lessen his ability to discriminate between fact and fantasy. A user may speak of "seeing" sounds and "hearing" colors. His judgements of direction, distance, and objectivity are generally out of proportion. His pupils are dilated and his eyes are extremely sensitive to light. Restlessness and sleeplessness are common until the drug wears off. Mental effects of the drugs are unpredictable, ranging from illusions, exhilaration, withdrawal from reality, and violence or self-destruction, to sheer panic. This unpredictability of the effects of hallucinogenic drugs is the greatest danger to users. As with stimulants and depressants, the user of hallucinogens may develop a psychological dependence upon these drugs. However, unlike depressants, hallucinogens have not yet been shown to produce a physical dependence.

LSD

It is supplied in saturated sugar cubes or animal crackers, small vials of liquid, crystalline powder in capsules or tin foil packets, small tablets (the size of saccharine) either white, purple, red and charcoal. Candy (chocolate bar, pieces of chocolate, wintergreen mints) chewing gum, vitamin tablets, gummed label part of an evnelope, and beverages.

Usually taken orally:-- powder is dissolved in water or in sweetened fruit or cola drink, or by injection directly into the body by means of a needle and syringe. The latter is rarely done.

The dose of LSD is about 150 micrograms (one pound equals 454 grams, there are 1,000,000 micrograms to a gram or 3,000,000 doses to a pound). A trip can last 8-10 hours.

SLANG NAMES: The Beast, Acid, 25, The Hawk, The Chief, The Ghost, Crackers, Strawberry Whirl, Blue Cheer, Wedges.

DMT

This powder can be used as LSD but is usually mixed as liquid and saturated with Cannabis, tobacco, parsley leaves and other green herbs. A trip with DMT lasts about (1) one hour.

PEYOTE

These are buttons from the cactus plant, Lophophora. It is chopped or ground and put into capsules or rolled into small balls, also found as a liquid in vials by soaking buttons in alcohol and then filtering. It looks like a mushroom.

Usually taken orally:-- buttons, whole or chopped are brewed with tea or chewed while drinking tea, coffee or milk.

SLANG NAMES: Button, Tops, Moon, Full Moon, P, Bad Seed, Mescal Buttons,

MESCALINE (PEYOTE) Derived from the buttons of the peyote cactus plant, mescaline has been used for centuries by various Indian tribes of Central America and the southwestern United States. The Native American Church, which uses peyote in religious ceremonies, has been exempted from certain provisions of the Federal Law. Generally ground into a powder, put into capsules or liquid in small glass vials. A dose of 350 to 500 milligrams of mescaline produces illusions and hallucinations for 5 to 12 hours. Like LSD, mescaline is not likely to produce physical dependence but may cause psychological dependence.

Usually taken orally:-- powder dissolved in water, capsule, swallowed with water or hot orange juice or cocoa, also sniffed

SLANG NAMES: Mesc, Big Chief

PSILOCYBIN AND PSILOCYN: Other drugs derived from plants are psilocybin and psilocyn, both obtained from certain mushrooms generally grown in Mexico. Like mescaline, they have been used in Indian rites for centuries. Their effects are similar to those of mescaline, except that a smaller dose of from 4 to 8 milligrams is ample. The experience lasts for approximately 6 hours. Psilocybin and psilocyn do not produce physical dependence, although users have been known to develop a tolerance to them.

They are crystalline, powder or liquid form or tablets (usually white, about the size of baby aspirin).

EXEMPT NARCOTICS

Most exempt narcotics are in liquid form and are never sold in more than four ounce bottles with the exception of Paregoric which is never sold in more than one ounce bottles. The only commonly used exempt narcotic that comes in solid form would be tablets of APC with Codeine.

Illegally, exempt narcotics are used for their narcotic content, when heroin or other heavy narcotics are in short supply. They must be used in large quantities in order to get a "high". Among high school groups, they also are used for their alcoholic content (40% alcohol or 80 proof). The symptoms are that of narcotic and alcohol users.

The exempt narcotics, especially Paregoric, have been known to be boiled down and the residue (remaining liquid) injected into a vein by means of a needle and syringe or eye dropper. (known as a cheap way of getting high).

If the purchaser is under 21 years of age, he must have a written prescription from a physician to obtain the drug.

If the purchaser is over 21 years of age, he must show identification to the pharmacist before obtaining the drug, also, he must sign his name and address in the exempt narcotic registration book.

EXAMPLES OF EXEMPT NARCOTICS

1. Paregoric-Tincture of Opium, Camphorated
2. Robitussin A.C.
3. Histadyl E. C.
4. Cheracol
5. Elixir Terpin Hydrate and Codeine
6. Cosanyl
7. A.P.C. and Codeine Tablets

HYPNOTIC DRUGS

Hypnotic drugs are drugs with a sedative and sleep producing effect. These drugs are referred to in Chapter 94, Section 187 A & B.

FORMS: gelatin capsules with semi liquid centers, tablets, syrups, white crystals.

EXAMPLE:

Chloral Hydrate- They come in red, black, and yellow gelatin capsules, white crystals, or red syrup.

SLANG NAMES: Mickey Finn, Mickey, Peter, Knockout drops

Placydyl- red gelatin capsules
Noludar- two toned white capsules, white tablets with the name ROCHE imprinted on them.

It is illegal to have a hypnotic drug in a persons possession without a prescription.

SOMNIFACIENT DRUGS

Somnifacient drugs are non-barbiturate depressant drugs which induce (bring on) sleep in a normal individual. These drugs are referred to in Chapter 94, Section 187 A & B.

EXAMPLES:
Doriden (Glutethimide) is a white tablet (about the size of an aspirin) with the name CIBA imprinted on it.

It is illegal to have these drugs in a persons possession without a prescription.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

DILAUDID

Dilaudid is a prompt and effective analgesic (pain reliever). It comes as a small white tablet (about the size of saccharin) fine white crystalline powder and reddish orange syrup. It is prepared from Morphine and has the same general action and uses as morphine.

Dilaudid has a very bitter taste when taken by mouth. It is most often taken by injection the same way as heroin is injected, but at times may be taken orally.

It is most commonly obtained by forging prescriptions on blanks that are usually stolen from doctors offices or hospitals.

SLANG NAMES: Laudy

Street Value- Tablets can be bought for as high as $5.00 per tablet.

When making out a complaint use the term Hydromorphone (dilaudid) a derivative of Morphine, a Narcotic Drug, as defined in Chapter 94, Section 197.

MORPHINE

Morphine is the chief alkaloid of opium. It is a sedative and

analgesic (pain relieving drug). Morphine has a very bitter taste when taken orally.

FORMS: white powder, white tablets, (about the size of saccharin) thick liquid, colorless liquid in small vials.

SYMPTOMS: Narcotic-like effect

USES ILLEGAL: Morphine is used the same way as heroin. The powder or tablet is placed in a cooker, water is added, heat is applied and brought into a clear solution, drawn into the syringe through a piece of cotton, injected into a vein by means of a needle and syringe or eye dropper.

SLANG NAMES: Big M, Miss Emma, White Stuff, M, Emsel, Hocus, Unkie, Hard Stuff, Morpho

Street Value- A tablet can be sold, illegally as high as $5.00 per tablet, and one ounce (30 c.c.)vial for about $30.00.

CODEINE

Codeine is prepared from opium. It is usually taken orally but at times can be injected the same way as one uses heroin.

SLANG NAMES: School boy

Street Value- A tablet can be sold illegally, as high as $2.00 per tablet.

Codeine can be found in all sizes, shapes and colors, powder, tablet, liquid and capsule form. Also it can be found in combination with other drugs. Most popular of the illegal drug traffic are small white tablets (about the size of saccharin) and white tablets marked Emprin compound with the numbers 1,2,3, or 4, on them.

NOTE: Codeine, Morphine and Dilaudid tablets in small tablet size all look about the same size, shape and color. It is extremely difficult to distinquish these tablets from one another. Most narcotic drugs are kept in small amber colored glass bottles.

DEMEROL

Demerol is a synthetic opiate drug resembling morphine in its use.

SYNONYMS Meperidine, Isonipecaine

FORMS: white tablets (two sizes, the larger is the size of an anacin tablet and the smaller is the size of baby aspirin) white crystalline powder and vials.

Demerol is usally taken by injection also can be taken orally. In liquid form it is found in one ounce glass vials.

SLANG NAMES: None Known

Demerol is most usually obtained by stealing the vials from hospitals or doctors offices or forging prescriptions on blanks that are stolen.

When making out a complaint use the term Isonipecaine (Demerol) a Narcotic Drug, as defined in Chapter 94, Section 197.

DOLOPHINE

Dolophine is an effective antitussive (cough control) and analgesic. It is a synthetic opium derivative. Dolophine is usually taken orally.

SYNONYMS: Methadone, Isoamidone

FORMS: white tablets and syrup

SLANG NAMES: Dollies

A person using excessive amounts of Dolophine is likely to be drowsy, sweat, have mental depression, hallucenations, circulatory collapse and coma. Also nausea, vomiting, dizziness and dryness of the mouth.

Dolophine is illegally used the same way as Dilaudid. It is also used when an addict is trying to kick the habit.

NOTE: When making out a complaint use the term Isoamidone (Dolophine or Methadone) a Narcotic Drug, as defined in Chapter 94, Section 197.

NUMORPHAN

Numorphan is a synthetic narcotic. It is about ten times more potent than Morphine. The side effects include drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, itching, light-headedness and hearaches.

FORMS: liquid (injectionables), suppositories and blue tablets with the word Endo marked on the tablets.
ILLEGAL USE- Usually injected into the arms by needle and syringe or eye dropper

BARBITURATES

Barbiturates are a group of sedative and sleep producing drugs. These drugs are derived from barbituric acid, and act on the central nervous system.

USUALLY TAKEN ORALLY: also can be used intravenously or rectally

SYMPTOMS: Drowsiness, staggering, slurred speech, nausea, tremor of hands. He is prone to stumble or drop objects, is often bruised and has cigarette burns. His reactions are sluggish, emotionally erratic, irritable and antagonistic. A user of barbiturates exhibits most symptoms of alcoholic intoxication with one important exception. There is no odor of alcohol on his breath. Also, when a constant user of barbiturates suddenly stops using the drug, he might go into convulsions (also may faint).

FORMS: tablets, capsules, suppositories,& liquid.

NOTE: Barbiturates are the second most commonly used agent for suicide. They often follow excessive use of amphetamine drugs, in an effort to slow down and get off the "jag".
Abusers of this drug may "gobble" as many as 20 to 40 barbiturate pills or goof balls a day.

Barbiturates are known to drug abusers as "barbs," "candy," "goofballs," "sleeping pills," or "peanuts." Specific types are often named after their color or shape: For example,

1. Pentobarbital sodium (in solid yellow capsule form) is known by abusers as "yellows," "yellow jackets," or "nimbies" (after trade name of this drug.)

2. Secobarbital sodium (in red capsule form) is called "reds," "pinks," "red birds," "red devils," and"seggy" and "seccy" (after trade names.)

3. Amobarbital sodium combined with secobarbital sodium (in red and blue capsule form) is known as "rainbows," "red and blues," or "double trouble."

4. Amobarbital sodium (in solid blue capsule form) is known by abusers as "blues," "blue birds," "blue devils," or "blue heavens."

5. Phenobarbital (in white, blue and yellow tablet form).

CHART LISTING DRUGS, MEDICAL USES, SYMPTOMS PRODUCED AND THEIR DEPENDENCE POTENTIALS

NAME	SLANG NAME	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME	PHARMACOLOGIC CLASSIFICATION	MEDICAL USE	HOW TAKEN
HEROIN	H.,Horse,Scat,Junk,Snow stuff, Harry, Joy Powder	Diacetylmorphine	Depressant	Pain Relief	injected or sniffed
MORPHINE	White Stuff, Miss Emma, M, Dreamer	Morphine sulphate	Depressant	Pain Relief	swallowed or injected
CODEINE	Schoolboy	Methylmorphine	Depressant	Ease Pain and coughing	swallowed
METHADONE	Dolly	Dolophine Amidone	Depressant	Pain Relief	swallowed or injected
COCAINE	Speed Balls,Gold Dust Coke,Bernice,Corine, Flake,Star Dust	Methylester of benzoylecgonine	Stimulant	Local Anesthesia	sniffed, injected, swallowed
MARIJUANA	Pot,Grass,Locoweed, Mary Jane, Hashish, Tea, Gage, Reefers	Cannabis Sativa	Stimulant, Depressant, Hallucinogen	none in U.S.	smoked, swallowed sniffed,
BARBITURATE	Barbs,Blue Devils,Candy, Yellow Jackets, Phennies, Peanuts,Blue Heavens,	Phenobarbital Nembutal,Seconal, Amytal	Depressant	hyperthyroidism epilepsy, Sedation, Relieve high blood pressure	swallowed or injected
AMPHETAMINE	Bennies,Dexies,Co-Pilots, Wake-Ups,Lid Proppers, Hearts, Pep Pills	Benzedrine,Preludin Dexedrine,Dexoxyn, Methedrine	Stimulant	relieve mild depression, control appetite and narcolepsy	swallowed or injected
LSD	Acid,Sugar,Big D, Cubes, Trips	d-lysergic acid diethylamide	Hallucinogen	Experimental Study of Mental Function, alcoholism	swallowed
DMT	Businessman's High	Dimethyltryptamine	Hallucinogen	None	injected
MESCALINE	Cactus,Peyote	3,4,5,-trimethoxy-phenethylamine	Hallucinogen	None	swallowed
PSI	Mushrooms	3(2-dimethylamino)-ethylindol-4-oldihydrogen phosphate	Hallucinogen	None	swallowed

USUAL DOSE	DURATION OF EFFECT	INITIAL SYMPTOMS	LONG-TERM SYMPTOMS	PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE POTENTIAL	MENTAL DEPENDENCE POTENTIAL
HEROIN varies	4 hrs.	Euphoria, drowsiness	Addiction, Constipation Loss of Appetite Convulsions in over dose	yes	yes
MORPHINE 15 Milligrams	6 hrs.	Euphoria, drowsiness	Addiction, impairment of breathing	yes	yes
CODEINE 30 Milligrams	4 hrs.	Drowsiness	Addiction	yes	yes
METHADONE 10 Milligrams	4-6 hrs.	Less acute than opiates	Addiction	yes	yes
COCAINE varies	varies	excitation talkativeness tremors	Depression, Convulsions	yes	yes
MARIJUANA 1 or 2 cigarettes	4 hrs.	relaxation, Euphoria, alteration of perception and judgment	Usually none	no	?
BARBITURATES 50-100 Milligrams	4 hrs.	Drowsiness, Muscle relaxation	Addiction with severe withdrawal symptoms possible convulsions	yes	yes
AMPHETAMINES 2.5-5 Milligrams	4 hrs.	Alertness, Activeness	Delusions Hallucinations	no	yes
LSD 100 Micograms	10 hrs.	Exhilaration, Excitation Rambling Speech	May intensitfy existing psychosis, panic reactions	no	?
DMT 1 Milligram	4-6 hrs.	Exhilaration Excitation	?	no	?
MESCALINE 350 Micrograms	12 hrs.	Exhilaration, Anxiety Gastric distress	?	no	?
PSILOCYBIN 25 Milligrams	6-8 hrs.	Nausea, Vomiting Headaches	?	no	?

AMPHETAMINES

Amphetamines are drugs which directly stimulate the central nervous system, producing excitation, alertness, and wakefulness, and in some cases a temporary rise in blood pressure. Also, dryness of the mouth, licking of lips, resulting in chapped and reddened lips, which may be cracked and raw, rubbing the scratching of the nose to relieve the itching sensation.

USUALLY TAKEN ORALLY:also injected into the body my means of a needle and syringe or eye dropper.

SYMPTOMS: talkative, excitable, restless. He experiences a high, suffers insomnia, perspires, urinates frequently and exhibits a tremor of the hands.

Forms: tablets, capsules, powder, liquid, spansules

Tablets: all sizes, shapes and colors

Capsules: usually two-toned in color but can be of a single color

Spansules: gelatin capsules containing hundreds of tiny pellets.

A user may take up to 150 "pep pills" daily trying to obtain the original floating feeling created by just one tablet.

Amphetamines are known to drug abusers as "pep pills", "wake-ups," "eye-openers," "co-pilots", "truck drivers," or "bennies". As with other dangerous drugs, the slang names frequently are derived from the shapes and colors of capsules and tablets, their effects, or their uses. Some examples are:

1. Amphetamine sulfate (in rose-colored, heart-shaped tablets) is known as "peaches," "roses", "hearts", or "bennies".

2. Amphetamine sulfate (in round, white, double-scored tablets) is called "cartwheels," "whites," or "bennies".

3. Long-acting amphetamine sulfate capsules (found in many colors) are known as "coast-to-coast", "L.S. turnabouts," "co-pilots", or "browns," and "black beauties".

4. Amphetamine sulfate (in oval-shaped tablets of various colors) is called "footballs" or "greenies".

5. Injectable amphetamine (in the jargon of the abuser) is called "bombido," "jugs," or "bottles."

6. Dextroamphetamine sulfate (in orange-colored, heart-shaped tablets) is known as "hearts", "oranges", or "dexies" (after trade name of this drug).

METHAMPHETAMINE

Methamphetamine is chemically related to amphetamine but it has more central nervous system activity and correspondingly less effect on blood pressure and heart rate than amphetamine.

Methamphetamine (Speed)

It is found in tin foil packets (3/8" x 1½") small plastic bags (1" x 2"), clear gelatin capsules. It is a white or grayish-white powder. It is also found in small white or yellow tablets.

When used under the careful supervision of a physician, methamphetamine has several benefits. These include its use to raise and maintain the blood pressure, in controlling obesity and weight reduction, in treating diseases such as narcolepsy, Parkinson's disease, certain mental disorders, and in countering overdosage of depressant drugs.

The abuse of methamphetamine (slang names: "Speed", "Crystal," "Meth.") is more widespread than ever before. Many abusers 'shoot' (take intravenously) methamphetamine and eventually may build up to doses more than 100 times the medicinal dose and may do so several times a day. Thus, it is not surprising to observe these persons in an acute toxic state with death as a possible outcome.

Irritability, confusion, assaultiveness, delirium, and hallucinations all followed by depression and fatigue, are serious effects if the user has not come to a violent end before the effects of the drug are over.

Indeed, the drug culture slogan, "speed kills" is not just a play on words. Methamphetamine's lethal qualities are respected even in the hippie world.

An additional danger to those who mainline or shoot methamphetamine is the possibility of infection and hepatitis from the use of non-sterile injection techniques.

It has been generally stated that although physical dependence does not develop to methamphetamine, mild to severe psychological dependence can occur. In addition, tolerance does occur, especially

to the central nervous system effects. Thus abusers increase their daily doses to several hundred times the medicinal dose in order to achieve the desired central effects.

Methamphetamine for medical purposes is available on prescription only. It is available commercially under a variety of trade names. However, it is also manufactured in clandestine laboratories and is available in illicit channels as the crystalline powder, tablets, and a variety of liquid forms.

STP

S.T.P. is similar in chemical structure to amphetamines but has an hallucenogenic effect (usually four to six hours).

FORMS: yellow, white or speckeled tablets, about the size of saccharin. Usually taken orally but has been known to be injected into the viens.

FACTS ABOUT DRUGS

1. There is a marked decrease in sexual activity during addiction to true narcotic drugs (excluding cannabis).
2. Babies born to female addicts may be addicted at birth and often times the baby dies from the narcotic.
3. Repeated punctures causes discolored scars and tattoo marks on the skin (often called snakes). Boils and abscesses often result from the use of unsterile equipment to inject drugs (often causes venereal diseases).
4. Drug addicts are likely to die young because they suffer from severe malnutrition and general neglect of personal hygiene which almost invariably accompany drug addiction.
5. A young person who becomes addicted is sleepy most of the time. He becomes poor in his studies and has no interest in athletics. He is irritable, tells stupid lies, refuses to talk at all because he is completely preoccupied with himself.
6. Speed-(methamphetamine) costs $30.00 a pound to manufacture. When sold illegally on the street, its value is $25.00 a gram or $11,350 a pound. Garbage meth is brown or gray with black spots and is usually heated with water before injected to dissolve impurities. The basic chemical ingredient need to make speed is phenyl-2-propane.
7. MDA-is a synthetic mescaline, which is a narcotic drug.
8. Drug Abuser

Why people abuse, or misuse these drugs:

1. Need to belong
2. Boredom
3. Thrill seeking
4. Rebellion against authority
5. Intellectual curiosity
6. Family difficulties
7. Personality disorders

TRANQUILIZERS

Tranquilizers are a class of drugs that reduce tension without inducing sleep, confusion or amnesia; that does not impair normal impulses and that permit personal initiative. Unlike barbiturates, these drugs produce a calming effect without any significant or sustained drowsiness.

These drugs are referred to in Chapter 94, Section 187A.

EXAMPLES:

Meprobamate- This is one of the more popular drugs used for the relief of anxiety. It comes in many sizes, shapes, and colors such as:

Equanil- white scored tablets or red & clear capsules filled with tiny pellets.
Miltown- white tablets with a W imprinted on the tablets, also white coated tablets.
Meprospan- capsules, blue and clear, yellow and clear and filled with tiny pellets.
Meprotabs- white coated tablets

Librium- It is used for anxiety and is more potent than meprobamate. It comes in capsule form,either yellow & green, black and green, or white and green with the name ROCHE imprinted on each capsule. Librium can bring about perception misjudgments (driving for example).

Valium- It is used in psychoneurotic states brought about by anxiety, tension, fear and fatigue. It comes as scored tablets, either white, yellow or blue with the name ROCHE imprinted on each tablet.

Serax- It is used in the control of anxiety, tension, irritability and related symptoms. It is especially useful in the treatment of older people. It comes in capsule form, either pink and white, maroon and white, or red and white with the name WYETH imprinted on each capsule.

**

There are many types of tranquilizing drugs but the ones mentioned above are the most common that are seen by law enforcement officers.

NOTE: Scored tablets- When a tablet has a line on one side to enable a person to break it in half, it is said to be scored

** Triavil- It is used for the control of anxiety, tension, irritability and related symptoms. It is a heart shaped tablet,(blue, yellow, orange and salmon colors) It is being sold as Dexamyl tablets, as it has the same size and shape.(Added 5/13/69)

TOXIC VAPORS

Intentionally smelling or inhaling the fumes of any substance having the property of releasing toxic vapors, for the purpose of causing a condition of intoxication, euphoria, stupefacation, excitement or dulled senses is illegal. This is referred to in Chapter 270, Section 18.

SOLVENTS HAVING TOXIC VAPORS

Solvents having toxic vapors have a depressant action. Inhaling fumes from glue, toluene, gasoline, paint thinner, carbon tetrachloride, finger nail polish, acetone etc. will produce a form of intoxication.

The liquid is poured into plastic or paper bags and placed over the nose and mouth and inhaled. After a number of inhalations the person seems to be experiencing the initial effects of alcoholic intoxication, (blurring of vision, ringing of ears, slurred speech, and staggering are the most common followed by drowsiness and stupor). Suffocation can take place at this time due to the placing of the bag over the users head and breathing the vapors and lack of air.

Usually there is the glue or solvent odor of the substance on the persons breath and clothes.

Look for plastic or paper bags, rags or handkerchiefs containing dried material.

GLOSSARY OF SLANG TERMS

Acid - LSD
Acid Head - An abuser of LSD
Artillery - Equipment for injecting drugs

Backtrack - to withdraw plunger of a syringe before injecting drugs to make sure needle is in proper position.
Bag - Container of drugs
Bagman - Drug supplier
Bang - to inject drugs
Barbs - Barbiturates
Bennies - Benzedrine
Bernice - Cocaine
Big John - Police
Bindle - A small quantity or packet of narcotics
Biz - equipment for injecting drugs
Blanks - Poor quality of narcotics
Blasted - Under the influence of drugs
Blow a Stick - To smoke a Marihuana cigarette
Blue Devils - "Amytal Capsules" barbiturate
Blue Velvet - Paregoric and amphetamine
Bombido - Injectable amphetamine
Boxed - In jail
Bread - Money
Bull - Police Officer
Burned - To receive phony or badly diluted drugs
Busted - Arrested

Cannabis - Marihuana
Candy - Barbiturates
Cap - Container of drugs (usually a capsule)
Cartwheels - Amphetamines (round, white, double-scored tablets)
Champ - Drug abuser who won't reveal his supplier
Charged Up - Under the influence of drugs
Chipping - Prostitute, also taking small irregular amounts of drugs
Clear Up - To withdraw from drugs
Coasting - Under the influence of drugs
Coke - Cocaine
Cokie - A cocaine addict
Cold Turkey - Sudden withdrawal from drugs
Connect - To purchase drugs
Connection - Drugs supplier
Cook up a pill - To prepare Opium for smoking
Cooker - Metal bottle caps used to mix and heat drugs
Co-Pilots - Amphetamine tablets
Cop - To purchase drugs
Corine - Cocaine
Cotics - Narcotics
Cut - To adulterate a narcotic by adding milk sugar (dextrose) quinine, etc.

Dabble - To take small smounts of drugs on an irregular basis
Dealer - Drug supplier
Deck - A small packet of narcotics (usually Heroin)
Dexies - Dexedrine (amphetamine)
Dime Bag - Ten dollar purchase of narcotics (usually Cannabis)
Dollies - Dolophine, Methadone (a narcotic drug)
Domino - To purchase drugs
Dope - Any narcotic
Double Trouble - "Tuinal Capsules" barbiturate, blue & red capsules
Dripper - Eye dropper
Dust - Cocaine

Factory - Equipment for injecting narcotics
Fix - An injection of narcotics
Flake - Cocaine
Flea Powder - A Poor quality of narcotics
Floating - Under the influence of narcotics
Footballs - Oval shaped amphetamine tablets

Gage - Marihuana
Gee-Head - Paregoric user
Geezer - A narcotic injection
Gimmicks - The equipments for injecting narcotics
Gold Dust - Cocaine
Goods - Narcotics
Goofballs - Barbiturates
Gow-Head - An Opium addict
Grass - Marihuana
Greenies - Green heart shaped tablets (contains both amphetamines & barbiturates)
Griefo - Marihuana
Gun - Hypodermic needle or eye dropper

H - Heroin
Hang Up - Personal problem
Hard Stuff - Morphine, Cocaine or Heroin
Harry - Heroin
Hay - Marihuana
Hearts - Heart shaped tablets (containing amphetamines)
Hemp - Marihuana
High - Under the influence of drugs
Hit - To purchase drugs, an arrest
Hocus - A narcotics solution ready for injection
Hooked - Addicted
Hophead - Narcotic addict
Hopped Up - Under the influence of drugs
Horse - Heroin
Hot Shoot - A fatal dose
Hype - Narcotic addict

Ice Cream Habit - A small irregular drug habit

Job - To inject drugs
Jive - Marihuana
Joint - A marihuana cigarette
Joy-Pop - To inject small amounts of drugs irregularly
Joy-Powder - Heroin
Junk - Narcotics
Junkie - A narcotic addict

Kick - To abandon the drug habit
Kilo - 2.2 pounds, refers to amount of Heroin
Kit - Usually used by heavy narcotic addicts (Heroin, Morphine, Dilaudid, etc.) and more recently by those using speed.
Kit - Consists of:
   A) Teaspoon or tablespoon, cookers, (usually the bottom of which is black from heating.)
   B) Needles
   C) Eye dropper or syringe
   D) Tiny pieces of cotton (pledgets)

Layout - The equipment for injecting drugs
Lid Proppers - Amphetamines
Lipton Tea - A poor quality of narcotics (usually marihuana)
Lit Up - Under the influence of drugs
Locoweed - Marihuana

Machinery - Equipment for injecting drugs
Mainline - To inject directly into the vein
Make A Buy - To purchase drugs
Make A Meet - To purchase drugs
Man - The police
Manicure - High-grade Marihuana (no seeds or stems)
Mary Jane - Marihuana
Mezz - Marihuana
Mickey Finn - Chloral Hydrate
Miss Emma - Morphine
Mojo - Narcotics
Monkey - A drug habit where physical dependence is present
Mutah - Marihuana

Needle - Hypodermic syringe
Nickel Bag - Five dollar purchase of narcotics (usually Marihuana)
Nimby - Nembutal Capsules (barbiturate and usually yellow)

Off - Withdraw from drugs
On A Trip - Under the influence of LSD or other Hallucinogens

On The Nod - Under the influence of drugs
Oranges - Dexedrine Tablets (amphetamines)
Oz - Ounce (refers to weight of Marihuana)

Paper - A prescription or packet of narcotics
Peaches - Benzedrine Tablets (amphetamine)
Peanuts - Barbiturates
P.G. or P.O. - Paregoric
Piece - Container of drugs
Pinks - Seconal Capsules (barbiturates and usually orange)
Plant - A cache of narcotics
Pop - To inject drugs
Pot - Marihuana

Quill - A folded matchbox cover from which narcotics are sniffed through the nose (usually Cocaine)

Rainbows - Tuinal Capsules (barbiturates)
Reader - Prescription
Red Devils - Seconal Capsules (barbiturates)
Reefer - A Marihuana cigarette
Roach - The butt of a Marihuana cigarette
Rope - Marihuana
Roses - Benzedrine Tablets

Sateg Cotton - Cotton used to strain narcotics before injection
Scat - Heroin
Score - To purchase drugs
Seggy - Seconal Capsules (barbiturates)
Shooting Gallery - A place where narcotic addicts inject drugs
Shoot Up - To inject drugs
Sniff - To sniff narcotics (usually Heroin or Cocaine) through the nose
Snow - Cocaine
Speed - Amphetamine used to inject into the body by means of a needle and syringe
Speedball - An injection which combine a stimulant and depressant (often Cocaine mixed with Morphine or Heroin)
Spike - The needle used to inject drugs
Square - A non-addict
Star Dust - Cocaine
Stash - A cache of narcotics
Stick - A Marihuana cigarette
Stuff - Narcotics
Sugar - Powdered narcotics
Swingman - Drug supplier

Texas Tea - Marihuana
Thoroughbred - A hustler who sells pure narcotics
Tooies - Tuinal Capsules (barbiturates)

Trip, Tripping - Being "high" on hallucinogens, particularly LSD
Truck Drivers - Amphetamines
Turkey - A capsule that is supposed to be filled with narcotics but has a non-narcotic substance.
Turned Off - Withdraw from drugs
Turned On - Under the influence of drugs

Wake Ups - Amphetamines
Washed Up - Withdrawn from drugs
Wasted - Under the influence of drugs
Weed - Marihuana
Weed-Head - Marihuana user
Weekend Habit - A small irregular drug habit
Whiskers - Narcotic agents
Whites - Amphetamine Tablets
Works - The equipment for injecting drugs

Yellow Jackets - Nembutal Capsules (barbiturates always yellow)

SUPPLEMENT OF GLOSSARY OF SLANG TERMS

Acapulco Gold- high grade of marihuana
Ace- marihuana cigarettes

Bamuta- Disoxyn or amphetamine derivative
Banger- hypodermic needle
Beat- swindle someone out of narcotics
Bender- drug orgy
Bent- addicted
Bhang- marihuana
Big Harry- Heroin
Bingo- inject drugs
Black Stuff- marihuana
Block- Bindle of morphine
Blue Cheer- LSD tablets
Bomber- large marihuana cigarette
Boo- marihuana
Breck- Kilogram (2.2lbs.) Of marihuana
Browns- long acting amphetamine sulfate (capsules, many colors)

Cecil- Cocaine
Chicken powder- amphetamine powder
Coast to coast- long acting amphetamine sulfate
Croaker- doctor
Croaker Joint- hospital
Cube- LSD on sugar cube

D- LSD
DMT- Dimethyltryptamine (shot acting hallucenogenic drug)
Doo-Jee- Heroin
Drop a Dime- to inform
Dynamite- Cocaine and morphine mixture

Eighth- one eigth of an ounce
Eye Openers- amphetamines

Fall- to be arrested
Fink- to inform
Flower- marihuana
Front money- advance payments
Fuzy- Police officer

Gauge- marihuana
Geegy- Seconal (barbiturate)
Girl- Cocaine
Glom- to arrest a person
Gum- Opium

Habit- addicted to drugs
Half a Load- fifteen decks of Heroin

Happy Dust- Cocaine
Hash- Hashish (marihuana)
Hot Load- over dose, may result in death
Hungry Croaker- Doctor who sells drugs or prescriptions for narcotics

Jolt- to inject Heroin into the veins
Juggle- junkie selling to another for his own habit

L.A. Turnabouts- long acting amphetamine sulfate
Lid- 1 ounce of Cocaine
Load- thirty decks of Heroin
Loaded- under the influence of narcotics
Love Weed- Marijuana

Mut- appointment between two narcotic users
Merchandise- illegal narcotics
Moon- flat, circular piece of hashish
Morph- Morphine
Muggles- marihuana cigarettes
Mule- transporter of narcotics

Nark- Narcotic Officer
Narco- Narcotic Officer

O.D.- overdose of narcotics
On Ice- in jail
On the Brecks- out of jail
Owsley's Acid- LSD (West coast slang)

Pad- Hang out or residence
Panama Red- Cannabis from Panama
Panic- scarcity of drugs
Pelts- Chloral Hydrate

Red Birds- Seconal capsules, (barbiturates)
Red & Blues- Tuinal (barbiturates)

Saliva- Cannabis
Script- Narcotic Prescription
Shit- Heroin
Shmeck- Heroin
Skag- Heroin
Skec- Opium
Skin Pop- inject heroin under the skin
Smoke- Cannabis
Spoon- 1/16 of an ounce
Splash- Amphetamine powder
Straight- obtained narcotics
Straw- Cannabis

Strung out- heavily addicted
Steam Boat- roach holder

Tar- Opium
Tea- Cannabis
Tailed- followed
Tea Head- Marihuana user
Tea Party- Marihuana party
Thing- Heroin
Toke-Up- to smoke marihuana cigarettes
Torch-Up- to light a marihuana cigarette
To split- to leave
Toss- to search a person or place
Toy- Small container of Opium
Tracks- marks left on veins from repeated injections of drugs
Trap- Hiding place for narcotics
Trey- $3.00 bag of heroin
Twisted- addicted

User- narcotic addict or marihuana smoker

Viper's Weed- Marihuana

Wheels- cars or transportation
White Girl- Cocaine
White Stuff- Morphine

Yen Hock- instrument used smoking opium
Yen Shee- Opium ash
Yen Shee Suey- Opium Wine

COMMON TERMINOLOGY USED IN THE NARCOTIC TRAFFIC

MARIHUANA:

Acapulco Gold
Bhang
Boo
Bush
Butter
Flower
Gauge
Grass
Griffo
Hash
Hay
Hemp
Herb
"J"
Loco-Weed
Love-Weed
Mary
Mary Jane
Mary Warner
Panama Red
Pot
Sativa
Smoke
Straw
Tea
Texas Tea
Viper's Weed
Weed

LSD

Green flats
Purple flats
strawberry swirls
blue swirls
pink swirls
green swirls
blue cheer
strawberry fields
acid
"D"
cube

MARIHUANA CIGARETTES:

Ace
Bomber
Joints
Muggles
Reefers
Roach
Rope
Stick
"J"

MARIHUANA TERMS:

Blast a Joint
Can of Pot
Kilo of Pot
Lid of Grass
Manicured Tea
Pot Head
Smoke Canada
Tea Head
Tea Party
Toke-Up
Torch-Up
Weed Head

MORPHINE:

Cube
"M"
Miss Emma
Morf
Tab
White Stuff

HEROIN

Big Harry
Caballo
Doo Jee
Dope
Duige
"H"
Hard Stuff
Harry
Horse
Junk
Schmeck
Shit
Skag
Stuff
Thing

COCAINE

"C"
Cecil
Coke
Dynamite
Flake
Girl
Happy Dust
Joy Powder
Snow
Speed
White girl

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

ADDICTION

The state of periodic or chronic intoxication produced by the repeated consumption (use) of a drug. Its characteristics include: (1) an overpowering desire of need (compulsion) to continue taking the drug and to obtain it by any means; (2) a tendency to increase the dose; (3) a psychic (psychological) and generally a physical dependence on the effects of the drug; (4) an effect detrimental to the individual and to society.

DRUG DEPENDENCE

A state arising from repeated administration of a drug on a periodic or continuous basis. Its characteristics will vary with the agent (drug) involved and this is made clear by designating the particular type of drug dependence in each specific case.

HABITUATION

A condition arising from the repeated administration of a drug. Its characteristics include: (1) a desire (but not a compulsion) to continue taking the drug for the sense of improved well-being that it produces; (2) little or no tendency to increase the dose; (3) some degree of psychic dependence on the effect of the drug, but an absence of physical dependence; (4) a detrimental effect, if any, primarily on the individual.

TOLERANCE

With many drugs, a person must keep increasing the dosage (amount) to maintain the same effects. Develops with both amphetamines and with barbiturates and related compounds as well as opiates.

HALLUCINATIONS

A false sense of perception; any of several drugs, popularly called psychedelics, which produce sensations such as distortion of time, space, sound, color, and other bizarre effects.

HYPNOTIC

A drug that induces (brings about) sleep.

SEDATIVE

A drug which quiets or calms activity.

STIMULANT

Any of several drugs which act on the central nervous system, producing excitation, alertness, and wakefulness.

DEPRESSANT

Any of several drugs which calm (sedate) by acting on the central nervous system.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS — DRUGS CONTROL SECTION

NARCOTIC DRUGS

I. OPIUM

Opiates have a sedative effect on the nervous system and and at the same time have a stimulant action on other phases of physiological processes.

Derivatives of Opium

1. Morphine - Morphine sulfate, the most common form, occurs as white crystalline powder and tablet form. Its taste is very bitter.

2. Heroin - Heroin is a white crystalline powder closely resembling morphine. Heroin may be used the same as morphine, by mouth or hypodermically and intravenously. In addition, addicts may take heroin alone or with cocaine by sniffing it up the nose where it is absorbed through the nasal mucous membrane.

3. Dionin - Dionin is a white crystalline powder derived from morphine. Its effects closely resemble codeine but are weaker, causing intense irritation of mucous membrane. For this reason, it is not used by addicts, however, it is controlled by federal law.

4. Dilaudid - Dilaudid is a fine white crystalline powder, prepared from morphine, having the same general actions and uses.

5. Apomorphine - Apomorphine is prepared as a hydrochloride from morphine. It is a dangerous drug, producing severe depression of the nervous system.

6. Metopon - Metopon is a white crystalline powder, produced as a hydrochloride, soluble in water, closely resembling morphine structure, but is derived from thebaine, another alkaloid of opium.

7. Dromoran - Dromoran is a synthetic drug of the morphine series and resembles morphine closely in its action, although is somewhat more potent.

8. Codeine - Codeine appears as white crystals or powder obtained from opium or prepared from morphine. Commercially, it is prepared in tablets for oral use or for hypodermic injection.

Derivatives of Codeine

9. Eukodal, Eucodal - Eukodal is a white crystalline powder

derived from codeine. It is used similarly to codeine and morphine, but is much stronger.

10. Dicodide, Hycodan - Dicodide is a white powder derived from codeine. It bears the same chemical relationship to codeine that dilaudid does to morphine.

11. Papaverine - Papaverine is a white crystalline powder, prepared as papaverine hydrochloride from opium, or manufactured synthetically as an opiate alkaloid from which it relaxes smooth muscles.

12. N-Allylormorphine Hydorbromide - This new drug, a white crystalline powder, was recently prepared in the United States from Codeine but it is more closely related to morphine in molecular structure.

SYNTHETIC EQUIVALENTS OF OPIATE DRUGS

13. Demerol - Demerol, also known as meperidine, dolantin, doiantol, isonipecaine, as a white crystalline powder prepared synthetically resembling morphine in its use, and to some extent atropine in that it decreases secretions and dilates the pupils. Comes in white tablet and ampul forms.

14. Methadone - Methadone, also known as methadon, amidone, adanon, dolophine, and 10-8-20, is a fine white powder. Its effects generally are those of morphine except that they develop more slowly and persist longer. Methadone is prepared for sale in powder form, tablet form and ampule form. It is also sold as dolophine in a cough syrup.

15. Keto-bemidone - This drug is one of the most addicting drugs ever discovered.

****

II. COCA LEAVES

1. Cocaine, the active alkaloid obtained from coca leaves, is a stimulant drug inducing sleeplessness and increasing nervous irritability. It is a white crystalline powder, odorless, with a bitter taste. Cocaine is sold as cocaine hydrochloride in powder form, in solutions for injection, or in tablet form for the preparation of solutions. For sale to the ultimate addict-consumer, it is frequently sold in small papers of powder, or in gelatin capsules, containing about 1 grain.

SYNTHETIC PREPARATIONS OF COCAINE

Several synthetic preparations with a powder to induce local anesthesia similar to cocaine are in use.

Some of these are:

2. Procaine
3. Novocaine
4. Phenacaine (holocaine)
5. Tetracaine
6. Pantocaine
7. Eucaine
8. Stovaine
9. Lidocaine

None of the above are either habit forming or addicting.

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III. CANNABIS (MARIHUANA)

The leaves of the hemp plant Cannabis sativa L. are smoked alone or mixed with tobacco or other leaves in cigarettes, cigars, pipes, water pipes, drunk as infustions or concoctions, or mixed with sugar or honey as a confection.

****

IV. PEYOTE

Peyote is a small spineless cactus, Lophophora williamsii, occurring chiefly in northern Mexico and southern Texas. It has a large root, but above the ground it appears as clusters of small button-like growths frequently mistaken for mushrooms. These, when dried, are known as peyote buttons. The chief alkaloid found in peyote buttons is mescaline, which has also been synthetically prepared.

HARMFUL DRUGS

BARBITURATES:

The barbiturates are a group of sedative and sleep-producing drugs derived from barbituric acid. With one or two exceptions, the distinguishing feature of the names of the barbiturates drugs is that they end with the suffix "al". The barbiturates in pure form occur as colorless or white crystals, odorless but with somewhat bitter taste.

****

Some of the most Common Barbiturate Drugs

NAME	
*Amytal (amobarbital)	White tablets; blue capsules ("blue heavens, blue angels")

Alurate sodium (aprobarbital sodium)	White tablets; red or green fluid elixir; red-white capsules
Barbital (veronal barbitone)	White tablets
Butisol sodium (butabarbital sodium)	Lavender, green, orange and pink tablets; lavender capsules; green fluid elixir
Delvinal sodium (vinobarbital sodium)	Brown, orange, orange and brown capsules; brown fluid elixir
Evipal	White tablets and ampuls
Fiorinal (isobutyl-allyl barbituric acid)	White tablets.
Ipral (probarbital)	White tablets; yellowish-brown fluid elixir
Luminal (phenobarbital)	White tablets; pink fluid elixir ("pink lady")
Mebaral (mephobarbital)	White tablets
*Nembutal (pentobarbital sodium)	Yellow capsules ("yellow jackets") yellow tablets; reddish-orange fluid elixir
Neonal (butethal)	White tablets
Ortal Soloum (hexathal sodium)	Purple capsules
Pernoston (butallylona)	White tablets
Phanodorn (cyclobarbital)	White tablets
*Phenobarbital	White tablets
Sandoctal (allylbarbituric acid)	White tablets
*Seconal (secobarbital sodium)	Red capsules; light amber fluid elixir
*Tuinal (secobarbital and amobarbital)	Red and Blue capsules

* Ones most apt to come across

II. AMPHETAMINES:

Amphetamine is the official name for benzedrine sulfate. The effects of benzedrine on the central nervous system usually include feeling of well-being and confidence, and some heightening of alertness and initiative, the total effect of which is to reduce or prevent sleepiness and fatigue to some extent.

There are many forms in which amphetamine derivatives are put on the market. To mention a few: Dexadrine, Dextro-Amphetamine Sulfate, orange tablet (SKF); Dexabarbital, green tablet (SKF) (Amphetamine derivative and Barbituric acid derivative). Amphetamines are put out in white tablets, as well as capsules and spansules.

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III. CHLORAL HYDRATE: (Knock-out drops, Mickey Finn)

Chloral Hydrate is a synthetic drug occurring as colorless or white crystals, with bitter, unpleasant taste and aromatic, penetrating odors. It is a drug with sedative and sleep-producing effect.

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IV. ERGOTAMINE, ERGOTOXINE, ERGONOVINE, all which come under the heading of ERGOT.

Ergot and derivatives are used in obstetrics, to control uterine hemorrhage, and for migraine headaches.

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IDENTIFICATION OF ILLICIT LABORATORIES BY THE REAGENTS PRESENT

The following is a grouping of chemicals under the specific drugs in whose synthesis they are used. There are many chemicals such as solvents (ether, alcohol, chloroform etc) and reducing agents (lithium aluminum hydride) that are utilized in the synthesis of many or all of the covered drugs. The only reagents included are those used specifically in the manufacture of a single drug or group of drugs. The presence of any of the following chemicals in an illicit laboratory is a strong indication that the drug under which it is listed is the one being synthesized.

LSD

Ergotamine tartrate
Lysergic acid
nitrogen
Dimethylformamide
Sulfur trioxide
Acetonitrile
Trifluoroacetic anhydride
Diethylamine

Mescaline

3,4,5 trimethoxyphenylacetonitrile
3,4,5 trimethoxybenzoic acid
3,4,5 trimethoxybenzyl chloride
3,4,5 trimethoxybenzyl alcohol

DMT

Indole
Oxalyl Chloride
Tetrahydrofuran
Dimethylamine

Amphetamine Sulfate

Phenylacetone (phenyl 2-propanone)
Formamide
Hydroxyl amine

Methamphetamine HCL

Phenylacetone (phenyl 2-propanone)
Ephedrine
Zinc or tin foil

THE HALLUCINOGENS

LSD (d-lysergic acid N, N-diethyl amide)

In the methods usually employed in the illicit synthesis of LSD, lysergic acid is always one of the raw materials. Commerce in lysergic acid, however, is controlled so it is frequently synthesized illicitly. A tartrate as a precurser is therefore included.

Synthesis of Lysergic Acid

Materials: ergotamine tartrate; potassium hydroxide; methanol; ethanol; ethyl ether; isopropanol; concentrated sulfuric acid; nitrogen gas; ammonia gas.

Apparatus: Vacuum pump; evaporator; balance; heating mantle; water bath; ice bath; condenser column; Buchner funnel; filterflask; graduated cylinder; congo red paper; filter paper; capillary dropping tubes; florance flasks; assorted tubing and stoppers.

Synthesis of LSD

Method 1

Materials: dimethylformamide; sulfur trioxide (Sulfon B); d-lysergic acid monohydrate; lythium hydroxide monohydrate; methanol; diethylamine; ethylene or methylene dichloride; saturated saline solution; ethyl ether; tartaric acid; nitrogen; dririte.

Apparatus: 2 liter, 3 necked round bottomed flask; condenser column; drying tube; mechanical stirrer; dropping funnel; ice bath; balance; graduated cylinder; vacuum pump; evaporator; separatory funnels; additional flasks or beakers; ph paper or meter; assorted tubing and stoppers.

Method 11

Materials: d-lysergic acid; acetonitrile; trifluoracetic anhydride; diethylamine; chloroform; benzene; basic alumina; anhydrous sodium sulfate; tartaric acid.

Apparatus: balance; graduated cylinder; ice bath; refrigeration unit (refrigerator freezer) or solid CO2; condenser column; drying tube; vacuum pump; evaporator; separatory funnels; chromatograph column; flasks and beakers; ph paper or meter; assorted tubing and stoppers.

Synthesis of Mescaline (3,4,5 trimethoxyphehethylamine)

Materials: 3,4,5 trimethoxyphenylacetonitrile, lithium aluminum hydride; anhydrous ether; concentrated sulfuric acid; ethanol; stick potassium hydroxide; concentrated sodium hydroxide solution.

Apparatus: balance; graduated cylinder; ice bath; separatory funnels; Buchner funnel; filter flask; vacuum pump or forced water suction pump; ph paper or meter; filter paper; beakers; assorted tubing.

Biochemical Production of Mescaline

Mescaline can be biochemically produced by cultivating the peyote cactus, Lopaphora Williamsii, and extracting the alkloid by the following process.

Materials: Peyote cactus; ethanol; ammonium hydroxide; chloroform; hydrochloric acid; sodium carbonate; sodium hydroxide; sulfuric acid.

Apparatus: balance, graduated cylinder; blender; Soxhlet extractor; heating mantle; Buchner funnel; filter flask; spparatory funnels; titration burette; flasks and beakers; filter paper; ph paper or meter.

Synthesis of DMT (N-dimethyl tryptamine)

Materials: dry tetrahydrofuran; indole; oxalyl chloride; dimethylamine; anyydrous ethyl ether; lithium aluminum hydride ($LiAlH_4$); benzene; methanol; technical ethyl ether; petroleum ether;sodium sulfate (anhydrous); chloroform.

Apparatus: 2000ml flask; 8.5cm Buchner funnel; filter glask and trap; vacuum source (a forced-water suction pump is least expensive); 800ml flask; 100ml graduated cylinder; capillary dropping tubes; ice bath; water bath; filter paper; additional flasks or glasses; rubber tubing; spatula or spoon; cork.

Psilocybin

Psilocybin is the metabolizable form of dimethylhyptamine. After injection it is broken down by the body to psilocin. Both psilocybin and psilocin can by chemically synthesized, however, during the synthesis DMT is produced first and from this the psilocybin is synthesized. This requires quite a bit of additional work, so it would be logical for most illicit operators to stop the process when they have isolated

the DMT, or if the desired product is psilicybin, to produce it biochemically. Procedures for the chemical synthesis of psilocybin and psilocin were developed by Hoffman, et al "Hevetica Chemica Acta" 42, 1570 (1959)

Biochemical Production of Psilocybin

Materials: potatoes; agar; dextrose; yeast extract; pure culture of Psilocybe mexicana or Psilocybe cubenese; methanol; distilled water.

Apparatus: five 1 pint fruit jars; two 2 liter beakers; balance; autoclave or pressure cooker; drying oven; inoculating loop; flannel or cheesecloth; heavy guage aluminum foil.

THE STIMULANTS

Synthesis of Amphetamine Sulfate

Method 1

Materials: phenylacetone (phenyl 2 propanone); hydroxyl amine; methanol; hydrogen; sodium acetate; palladium black; potassium hydroxide;ether; sulfuric acid.

Apparatus: Condenser column; heating mantle; ice bath; Buchner funnel; filter flask; vacuum pump; pressure reaction apparatus; separatory funnels; titration burette; balance; graduated cylinder; ph paper or meter; filter paper; flasks; assorted tubing and stoppers.

Synthesis of Amphetamine Sulfate

Method 11

Materials: phenylacetone; hydroxyl amine; methanol; lithium aluminum hydride; sodium acetate; potassium hydroxide; ether; sulfuric acid.

Apparatus: Condenser column; heating mantle; ice bath; Buchner funnel; filter flask; vacuum pump; separatory funnels; titration burette; balance; graduated cylinder; ph paper or meter; filter paper; flasks; assorted tubing and stoppers.

Synthesis of Amphetamine Sulfate

Method 111

Materials: phenylacetone; formamide; ether; sulfuric acid

Apparatus: condenser column; heating mantle; ice bath; vacuum pump; separatory funnels; titration burette; balance; graduated cylinder; ph paper or meter; flasks; assorted tubing and stoppers.

Synthesis of Methamphetamine HCL

Method 1

Materials: phenylacetone; methylamine; methanol; sodium acetate; hydrogen; palladium black; potassium hydroxide; ether; hydrochloric acid.

Apparatus: condenser column; heating mantle; ice bath; Buchner funnel; filter flask; vacuum pump; pressure reaction apparatus;

separatory funnels; titration burette; balance; graduated cylinder; ph paper or meter; filter paper; flasks; assorted tubing and stoppers.

Synthesis of Methamphetamine HCl

Method 11

Materials: phenylacetone; methyl amine; methanol; lithium aluminum hydride; sodium acetate; potassium hydroxide; ether; hydrochloric acid

Apparatus: condenser column; heating mantle; ice bath; Buchner funnel; filter glask; vacuum pump; separatory funnels; titration burrette; balance; graduated cylinder; ph paper or meter; filter paper; flasks; assorted tubing and stoppers

Synthesis of Methamphetamine HCL

Method 111

Materials: ephedrine; hydrogen iodide; potassium hydroxide; ether; hydrochloric acid

Apparatus: condenser column; heating mantle; Buchner funnel; filter flask; vacuum pump; separatory funnels; titration burette; balance; graduated cylinder; ph paper or meter; filter paper; flasks; assorted tubing and stoppers

Synthesis of Methamphetamine HCL

Method lV

Materials: ephedrine; hydrochloric acid; zinc or tin foil; ether; potassium hydroxide

Apparatus: condenser column; heating mantle; Buchner funnel; filter flask; vacuum pump; separatory funnels; titration burette; balance; graduated cylinder; ph paper or meter; filter paper; flasks; assorted tubing and stoppers.

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HSA V

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